

ALGORITHM FOR AUTOMATICALLY GRANTING/DISMISSING
931 MHz APPLICATIONS

Terminology:

The stored procedure which performs the processing for the 931 MHz automated processing will be referred to as "the process."

"Pending transmitter" and "transmitter under consideration" refer to the application currently being processed.

"Existing transmitter" refers to a licensed transmitter, including transmitters that are marked for grant by this process.

"BLOCKED" indicates a condition where no definitive action can be made.

Before Run:

Load "931_ASSIGNED" with existing 931MHz data. Include ADMINISTRATION, ANTENNA, LOCATION, TRANSMITTER, and HEIGHT_POWER data (one record for each TRANSMITTER record).

Load "931_PEND" with all pending 931 MHz applications (similar to granted data).

Load "931_FREQS" with all 931 MHz frequencies that are available for assignment (all frequencies).

During Execution:

931 MHz applications will be processed one at a time, in the order of the date received.

If the pending transmitter was received before January 1, 1995, applications received within 60 days of the accepted Public Notice will be considered with this application. If the transmitter was received on or after January 1, 1995, applications received within 30 days of the accepted Public Notice will be considered with this application.

Frequencies which are valid for assignment are retrieved. Typically, there will be 37 valid frequencies in the 931 MHz range. If the pending transmitter is on or above Line A or Line C (as defined in CFR 47, 10-1-94 Edition 2.1), the valid frequencies will be based on treaties between the US and Canada.

The maximum separation radius possible is calculated for the pending transmitter.

Coordinates are calculated for a "box" large enough to ensure that all transmitters within the maximum required separation radius will be found.

All existing 931 MHz transmitters within the box around the pending transmitter are retrieved.

The distances between all 931 MHz transmitters (located within the box) and the transmitter under consideration are calculated.

All existing 931 MHz transmitters that are farther away from the pending transmitter than the required separation radius (service contour + interference contour) are removed from the current set of existing transmitters.

Frequencies that are available for assignment are retrieved. Available frequencies are defined as valid frequencies for the location of this pending antenna that are neither licensed or marked for license as a result of this process.

All other pending 931 MHz transmitters within the box around the pending transmitter under consideration are retrieved.

The distances between the other pending 931 MHz transmitters (located within the box) and the transmitter under consideration are calculated.

All other pending 931 MHz transmitters that are farther away from the pending transmitter under consideration than the required separation radius (service contour + interference contour) are removed from the current set of pending transmitters. The required distance between two transmitters is equal to the transmitter under consideration's service contour plus the existing/pending transmitters interference contour.

Once all the data has been collected, the following algorithm is used to determine what action (if any) can be taken on this application.

A. Applicant IS NOT requesting a specific frequency:

- 1 If the applicant IS NOT requesting a specific frequency and there are zero (0) frequencies available, a frequency CANNOT be assigned to this applicant. The status of this application will be "DISMISSED."
- 2 If the applicant IS NOT requesting a specific frequency and there are at least as many frequencies available as total pending applicants, a frequency will be assigned to this applicant. The status of this application will be "CP."
- 3 If the applicant IS NOT requesting a specific frequency and there are fewer frequencies available than total pending applicants, a frequency will NOT be assigned to this applicant. The status of this application will be "BLOCKED."

B. Applicant IS requesting a specific frequency:

- 4 If the applicant IS requesting a specific frequency and there are zero (0) frequencies available and the proposed transmitter would interfere with an existing transmitter owned by another licensee, the frequency CANNOT be assigned to this applicant. The status of this application will be "DISMISSED."
- 5 If there are zero (0) other pending applications and the requested frequency is available, the frequency will be granted. The status of this application will be "CP."
- 6 If the requested frequency is not available (i.e., it is already granted), and the applicant would be short-spacing themselves (only), and there are no BLOCKED pending applicants that could be assigned that frequency, then the frequency will be granted. The status of this application will be "CP."
- 7 If the requested frequency is not available for grant, and there are at least as many frequencies available as total pending applicants, then an available frequency will be granted. The status of this application will be "CP."
- 8 If none of the above conditions is met, the application is BLOCKED.

When a pending application is granted, it is marked as "CP" (construction permit), and will be considered granted for the remainder of this process.

NOTES:

If an applicant cannot get a frequency to short-space himself and there are more frequencies available than pending applicants, they will be granted an available frequency that no other pending applicant has requested.

http://www.fcc.gov/XFS_...oldpage/OLD/process.txt http://www.fcc.gov/XFS_...oldpage/OLD/process.txt

An available frequency is defined as one that is not granted and not available to another BLOCKED applicant in that group.